of the population of Andhra Pradesh is covered by TV service as on 31-7-84. The population of the country covered on the same date is 33.4 per cent.

(b) Apart from interim High Power Transmitter at Vijaywada and low power transmitters at Tirupati, Nellore, Cuddapah Karimnagar, Vishakhapatnam, Nizamabad and warangal already commissioned, LPTs at the Rajamundry, and Kurnool are being commissioned on 6-8-84 and 7-8-84 respectively. LPTs are under installation at Anantapur, Adoni and Mehboobnagar. The power of the TV transmitters at Vijaywada and Vishakhapatnam would be raised to 10 KW during 1984-85. With the above schemes by the end of 1984-85, 65 per cent of the population of Andhra Pradesh is expected to be covered by TV service. Proposals for the VII plan beginning from April, 1985 are still to be finalised.

(c) and (d) All Centres commissioned under the Special Plan for expansion of TV including these in Andhra Pradesh relay via INSAT-IB, programmes of National importance put out from Delhi which include 20 point programmes and those of rural interest.

In addition, the Direct Reception Sets in the districts of Mehboobnagar and Kurnool and VHF sets in Rengareddy district received area specific programmes for rural communities.

Telephone connections to Kendriya Vidyalayas

1409. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a temporary telephone connection has been sanctioned by the Government to Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pushp Vihar Sector-III, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for giving temporary connections to such organisations or schools instead of giving them permanent telephone connections on priority basis;

(c) whether Government propose to convert such temporary connections given to Kendriya Vidyalayas into permanent ones, not only in Delhi/New Delhi but also in the country in the near future; and

(d) if so, by when; and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government schools and colleges can register for a maximum of two telephone connections under 'Non-OYT-Special' category. Temporary telephone connections are sanctioned on merits of the case for meeting their immediate requirements.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Permanent telephone connections are provided as soon as turn of the case in the waiting list of the relevant category matures.

STD services from Delhi to towns in Andhra Pradesh

1410. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the frequent difficulty in getting STD lines to towns in Andhra Pradesh from Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties in getting Visakhapatnam from Delhi on STD lines; and

(c) what are the steps being taken to improve these services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Not all the towns in Andhra Pradesh are accessible by STD from Delhi because complete connectivity and routing are not yet established. Where access is provid-

ed, difficulty may still be experienced as a result of traffic congestion in the telephone system involving the trunk automatic exchanges (TAXs) at Delhi, Hyderabad and Vijaywada handling the calls.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The capacity of the SPC Electronic TAX at Delhi is planned to be increased by an additional 4000 lines and electronic digital TAX are planned for Hyderabad (10,000 lines), Vijaywada (4,000 lines) and Visakhapatnam (3,000 lines) during the 7th plan. In the meanwhile, service improvement is sought to be effected by augmentation of circuits and provision of direct and alternative routings as justified by traffic. In particular, it is proposed to connect Vijaywada TAX direct to Delhi.

Rejection of applications of 30 companies for recognition of installed capacity

1411. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:

DR. LOKESH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications of 30 companies for recognition of installed capacity under the August, 1980 policy have been closed and rejected;

(b) if so, on what grounds, details of each application;

(c) whether it is a fact that applications for the same items received under 1982 and 1983 Policies from some of these companies were approved and in the process irregularities committed by these companies were ignored and if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that out of 30 applications which were rejected or closed under 1980 policy, multinational companies were allowed re-endorsement under 1982 and 1983 policies, ignoring the major objectives of New Drug Policy; and

(e) why instead of rejecting or closing the applications under 1980 Policy, action for infringement and violations of the provisions of I(D&R) Act was not taken against the concerned companies?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d) The requisite information in respect of 30 companies whose applications for recognition of installed capacities submitted under 1980 Policy had been rejected has already been furnished in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 989 answered on 7th May, 1984. These applications were mainly rejected because in many cases the companies were not found to be eligible for recognition of installed capacities on the basis of their production performance and also because in some cases higher capacities had already been granted under the scheme of re-endorsement of capacities. The Policy of Recognition of Installed Capacity of August 1980 and the Policies of Re-endorsement of Capacities of April 1982/April, 1983 are two independent Schemes. The 1980 Scheme does not envisage denial of regularisation on the ground of illegal installation of plant and machinery. In the case of Schemes of Re-endorsement of Capacities the same are to be given on the basis of production performance only for a specified period of five years.